

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2--NO. 269.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A. M. ROGERS,
—DEALER IN—

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

41 E. Sec. St. mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. G. BROWNING, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females. ap13dly MAYSVILLE.

A. FINCH & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR and HEMP.

Cor. Third and Sutton Streets, mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

G. S. JUDD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency. Court St., (ap12dly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

HOLT RICHESON,

—Dealer in Staple and Fancy—

GROCERIES.

has REMOVED from his old stand to the building on Second street lately occupied by Charles H. Frank. ap13dly

J. F. RYAN.

Gold, Silver and Nickel

ELECTRO PLATING,

and Rubber Stamp Work done on short notice at Mayville Replating Works, No. 8, Second street. ap17ly J. F. RYAN.

JAMES & CARR,

(Successors to Thomas Jackson.)

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables

Street Hack orders promptly attended to at all times. Finest and latest style Turnouts. Horses bought and sold on Commission. Market St. four doors below Central Hotel. a123

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.,

No. 24, MARKET STREET.

NEW CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS

and Window Shades. Good Carpets at 20, 25, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 cts., \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard. mch31dly

JOHN B. POYNTEZ, JR.,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Oldest and best Companies. Insures for full value. Low rates. Losses promptly paid. No discounts. No delays. Office corner Third and Market streets. ap13dly

J. BLAKEBOROUGH,

THE BOSS

WALTHAM WATCH STORE.

Headquarters for Clocks, Silver Goods, Jewellery etc. All work promptly and satisfactorily done. Second St., East of Market. ap17

JACOB LINN.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Ice cream and soda water. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. 33 Second St., may31dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

LANE & WORRICK,

Contractors, Architects, Builders.

Plans and specifications furnished at reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton. ap13dly

MORRISON & RACKLEY.

—Wholesale and Retail—

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

Second Street, (mch28ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

M. DAVIS,

FURNISHING GOODS and

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises. The latest full styles just received. Market St., ap13dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. M. J. MORFORD,

Third St., opposite Christian Church.

Millinery and Notions.

A NEW STOCK just received and prices VERY LOW. Bonnets and Hats made over in the latest styles. a221d

MRS. F. B. COLLINS,

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Laces and Millinery Notions. Prices low. Second street, Mrs. George Burrows' old stand. ap13dly

MISS MATTIE CARR,

Second street, January's Block.

Millinery Goods, Hats, Laces,

Feathers, Trimmings etc., of the latest styles. Prices low. mch31dly

OWENS & BARKLEY,

Nos. 57 and 59 Second and 16 Sutton streets, have just received a large stock of improved

VICTOR HAND CORN PLANTERS,

the greatest labor-saving implement ever offered to farmers. The best tobacco hoes and tobacco barn hardware of all kinds. ap16

S. SIMON,

—Dealer in—

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, TINWARE.

Glass, Cutlery, Notions, etc. No. 45 Market Street, East side, between Second and Third. a21dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Manufacturer and originator of the celebrated brand of

CIGARS.

Silver Dollar, Wm. Hunt's Dark Horse, Happy Smoker, Three Beauties, Cordwood and Gold Slugs. Second Street, Mayville, Ky.

BURNED TO ASHES.

The Pittsburg Exposition Building Wiped Out.

One of the Most Disastrous Fires in History - Millions of Dollars Worth of Property and Many Valuable Relics Swept Away in Twenty Minutes - The Country for Miles Around Lighted Up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—About 3 in the morning the Exposition building caught fire, and in twenty minutes the entire structure, together with machinery and floral halls, were in ashes. The fire was discovered first in the engine-room, in the machinery department, and, in order not to frighten the citizens, a still alarm was sent in, and in this way the flames got beyond control, so that before the fire department reached the place the buildings were almost burned to the ground. When it became known that it was the Exposition building, although it was so late, an immense crowd was soon on its way to the scene of the great conflagration. The reflection from the fire lit up the country for miles around, and in the furthest end of the city a paper could be read as easily as in daylight. The loss is fully \$2,500,000. The exhibits consisted of all varieties of products and industries, including many valuable relics, among which was "Arabian," the old locomotive of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the first built in this country.

The fire extended down to the Allegheny river, and a large portion of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad's trestling was burned. A number of cars on the trestling, which extended between the river and the exposition buildings, were entirely consumed.

It is thought that at least 50,000 people were in the vicinity and on the hills and high points of land in the neighborhood, from whence they could command a view.

At the lower end of the building is the Union bridge, which has just caught from the railroad trestling before mentioned. If this should be destroyed the loss will be very heavy. Within the past two weeks the stables were entirely consumed. It is supposed that the present fire originated from a lighted cigar-stump, thrown on the floor by some careless visitor, and not perceived by any one of the watchmen specially appointed for the purpose of guarding against anything of the kind. The flames started in the northeast corner of Power hall, and before any of the watchmen noticed it the tinder-like structure, which was a perfect temptation for anything of the kind, was a mass of flame. There were about fifteen watchmen in the building, and it is not now known whether any have perished in the flames.

There never was a more complete destruction by fire than that of the exposition. The scene is one of the greatest confusion. Moving down along South avenue one can see heaps of broken iron, the remains of the great exhibit of stores. Back of them two safes, turned upside down and guiltless of paint, rear high above their surroundings. A little further down, pulled partly out of the wreck, is the exposition safe. It is bulged with the heat and no one knows whether it has preserved its valuable contents. Gas escaping from a broken pipe furnishes the only flame to be seen. Charred piles stick up everywhere. Lines of twisted shafting and iron pipe cross and cross again but all else in the main building has gone down to a common level. The adventurous spirits who dare the dangers of hoimers and pools of water can find bits of iron—this a part of an exhibit, this from a car, this from one of the fine carriages that stood on the north aisle, this from one of the many pianos, but not one thing can they discern that is of any value except for old junk. As Machinery Hall is approached the wreck looks more disastrous. The big engine sticks high up in air, greatest of all that is left. It was mounted on a stone foundation and stands there complete, the fly-wheel still bright, but its glory has departed. The boilers have settled down on the piles that supported them. The huge smokestacks are twisted and bent, and have fallen toward the west. Down among the piles that supported machinery hall are the remains of some of the best machinery ever put up in Pittsburgh. The old "Arabian," the Baltimore & Ohio engine that stood the perils of the rail for generations to perish in a fire, is a pitiful looking object, and almost a complete wreck.

Very early the crowd began to swell. Men, women, and children came flocking down, and all the efforts of the police force could not keep them back. The craze for relics had broken out, and the people risked anything for the sake of a memento. The value of the exhibits of art, relics, and pictures was \$375,000, and the total loss is about \$750,000. The insurance is about \$250,000. The report that the Pittsburg & Western railroad trestle and the Union bridge were burned is false, as they were not even scorched. The Exposition safe, which contained \$3,000 and Levy's famous cornet, is all right, and Levy is wild with joy.

Had a conflagration occurred early at night, considering the rapidity with which the flames spread, the loss of life would have been appalling, as it would have been almost impossible for even a part of the crowd to escape. The buildings which were destroyed were erected in 1875. The main building was 600 feet long and 150 wide. The machinery hall was 400 feet long and 150 wide. The other buildings were small.

Pushed From a Bridge.

NEWARK, Oct. 3.—Michael Collins, bridge tender at Passaic river bridge of the Morris & Essex road, was accidentally pushed from the bridge and died in the hospital an hour later. James McDonald,

of East Newark, a passenger on the 5 o'clock train from New York, was carried through to Newark. He started to walk across the bridge in opposition to the rules and was driven back by Collins. McDonald again attempted to cross, and passed Collins on another track, but was stopped by Engineer Schemmerhorn, who drove him back. Meantime Collins followed him up and was jostled by McDonald so that he fell through the bridge, a distance of twenty feet, upon a stone pier. McDonald was arrested.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

A Difficulty on the Turtle Mountain Reservation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—A telegram has been received at department headquarters from Major J. S. Conrad, 17th Infantry, commanding at Fort Totten, D. T., stating that a committee of settlers from the eastern slope of the Turtle Mountains had arrived at the Fort and made complaint that the Indians (probably Little Shell's band) threaten to kill the stock of all the settlers unless they leave the country at once; that about fifteen lodges of Indians from Wood Mountains, Canada, are encamped in the neighborhood of the settlement, and the Indians claim that the settlers, who are chiefly from the Canada side, are intruding on their reservation. Major Conrad in his dispatch also states that the maps at Fort Totten show the claim of the Indians to be justified, but as the settlers demand military protection he asks for instructions. Orders were at once issued for a careful investigation of the matter, and if it shall appear that the settlers are actually intruding on the reservation they will be removed. Otherwise their demand for military protection shall be complied with.

A telegram just received from Devil's Lake says the special government timber agent, who is just in from Turtle Mountain, reports that the Indian trouble is principally caused by Little Shell, Little Shell's chief brave. Little Shell is married to two Cree squaws, and has brought fifteen lodges of Cree from the Woody Mountains to his reservation, and is trying to have the government place them on his reservation. He has departed to get more of the Cree. Col. Conrad, at Fort Totten, is waiting orders from headquarters. McCullom, Custom House officer at St. John's, is endeavoring to prevent trouble. The intention is to prosecute the Government survey, but fears are entertained that it will be forcibly interrupted. An official telegram has just been received at Fort Totten authorizing Cortez Treseenden, Surveyor General of Dakota, to adjust the difficulties if possible.

THE ATKINSON CRIME.

The Detective Theory as to Potts' Proceedings.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 3.—The detective who arrested old man Potts for the murder of Ada Atkinson, gives the following as his theory of the crime: The prisoner went there to commit a robbery; he tried to get the girl to tell him where the money was hidden; she refused; he tortured her by cutting her with his knife on the back and hips. Just then Tom Ford came to the fence and called; the girl tried to answer; he choked her with the handkerchief that was about her neck, and which, when the body was found, was twisted so tight that it had to be cut off. He cut her throat to destroy the only witness of the crime. The guilty wretch then fled, and the detectives claim to have tracked his footsteps out of the back door and across the fields. It is difficult to make people believe that Potts is guilty of the horrible crime. The man who first arrested him on the night of the murder said to a reporter that old Potts was innocent, every indication pointing that way.

RUNAWAY TRAIN.

Dashing Down a Grade at Lightning Speed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad was going down a steep grade a few hundred yards west of Carter's Station, the engine became unmanageable and rushed down the grade with lightning rapidity. The whistle for down brakes was blown incessantly, but to no avail, and the engine dashed into the rear of the second section. When men at the station heard the thunder of the runaway train they realized the situation in an instant and turned the switch from the main line, which threw the train on the side track into the freight train. The caboose and three cars were entirely demolished and ten cars badly damaged. The caboose took fire while lying on top of the engine and was destroyed. Engineer Ashmore in jumping from the engine was badly injured about the head. The fireman, in jumping, rolled down an embankment fully twenty-five feet, but was not seriously injured. The runaway engine was buried under the debris of burning cars and was almost a total ruin.

THAT CHURCH FIGHT.

The War at Wilkesbarre Still in Full Blast.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 3.—The excitement in Nanticoke over the church fight continues unabated. Father Grenville has caused nine members of his flock to be arrested for assault and rioting. The congregation now threaten to arrest Grenville for misappropriating the money. The reverend father totally denies the charges brought against him by the congregation, however, and asserts that the trouble was started and fomented by a number of Polish liquor-dealers in revenge for his attempt to inaugurate a whisky crusade. The members of the congregation held a mass-meeting and resolved not to permit Grenville to enter the church or officiate at any service. The reverend father now talks of establishing another church and holding services, pending the return of Bishop O'Hara.

MORMON METHODS.

The Crooked Political Ways of the Salt Lake Saints.

That Chicago Interview With the Mormon Mayor, Jennings—Serious Trouble Between Saints and Gentiles—How the Laws are Evaded and Ineligible Persons Put Into Office.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 3.—The interview with Mayor Jennings, telegraphed from Chicago, is a great surprise here, and caused much comment. The general opinion is that the Mayor didn't quite say the things the reporter credited him with, but he said what gave the reporter to understand them as said, for there is much juggling of words among the faithful always. The statements made were at home, but to stand abroad. His explanation of how the Mormons let out the polygamist officeholders, show what might have been done, but was not so that the majority of the territorial county officers and local officers are polygamists. Why, Jennings himself is Mayor of this city, though his name was specially ordered stricken off the voting list because of polygamy. It thus happens large numbers of persons are holding office in Utah who could not vote at any election, and Jennings is one of them. Jennings' statement about a proffer of some of the offices to Gentiles and their refusal to accept unless they could have all is a naked fabrication. Nothing of the sort was ever heard of here, and so this programme of keeping out the Gentiles from office for the future is simply announcing that the old policy would be continued, as, indeed, nobody ever expected anything better as long as the Mormons have control of it. Their desire as to this matter is shown by the fact that they have counted out and deprived of their positions the very few Gentiles who were ever elected to office in Utah, and given the office invariably to their Mormon brother who was beaten at the polls. With respect to the social evil, the Mayor said prostitution was increasing so rapidly here that he might have to move all the lewd women out of the city limits. They could never have come in but for the Mormons renting houses to them at high figures. He says, moreover, that there was fears of a burning of the town and lynching of the Tribune editors on the night of the mob here recently. The former is a mistake. No body feared a burning of the town, while if there was any reason to fear a lynching of these editors it was not from any wild mob, but from Mr. Jennings' police, whom he had been unable to restrain from the brutal beating of the lynched negro, and virtually leading the mob to its final extreme, and whom he has since shielded and defended in a way that was astonishing to many persons who previously thought well of the Mayor.

The Pension List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Commissioner of Pensions Dudley will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Of the \$100,000,000 appropriated last session it has been estimated that about \$39,000,000 will remain in the treasury to the credit of pensions at the close of the present fiscal year. Since the 1st of January, 1883, fully 30,000 names have been added to the pension list, but even this increase the Commissioner thinks can be taken care of. It is his opinion that there will be a gradual decrease year by year until the pension appropriation can be kept down to about \$25,000,000. With the amount that will probably be on hand at the close of the present fiscal year and that which Congress will be asked for this winter it will be seen that there is a prospective decrease in the pay-rolls of about \$20,000,000.

Murdered by a Tramp.

PANTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—Abraham Thorp, a laborer, aged thirty-two years, and a native of this county, was murdered in this city. In the evening he had a fight with James Ryan, a tramp, who hails from St. Louis, and Ryan is now under arrest. At the inquest, which is now under progress, the post mortem showed that his death was caused by concussion of the brain. Thorp was concealed in an ice house to prevent arrest and to sleep off his debauch, and was clubbed to death during the night. While the evidence is not positive, there is no doubt it is sufficient to hold Ryan for trial.

An Old Lady's Long Walk.

LANCASTER, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Louisa Peffer, an old lady of this city, returned to her home, having walked on the turnpike all the way from Philadelphia. She went to that city as a witness against the Kauffman brothers and lost her way when going to the Broad Street Station. Nothing had been heard of her since the hearing in the suit until she arrived here.

A Drummer in Trouble.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 3.—W. L. Harkey, a handsome young fellow, a Baltimore drummer, was arrested here, charged with criminally assaulting a young negro girl, a maid in the hotel in which he was a guest. He choked her in order to accomplish his purpose. This is her story. Others say it is a blackmailing scheme.

The Loss by Reduction in Postage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—It is stated at the Postoffice Department that the reduction of letter postage rates from three to two cents for each half ounce or fraction will involve a deficiency of about \$3,000,000 from October 1, 1883, until the end of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1884.

ALFONSO'S ANGER.

Fears of Grave Trouble From the French Insult.

THE INSULT TO ALFONSO.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The leading German papers in editorials on the hostile demonstration at Paris against King Alfonso, agree that the better class of French citizens are in no way responsible for the insults offered to the King by the canaille of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The trouble between France, Spain and Germany, growing out of the recent appointment of King Alfonso to the colony of a Cuban regiment by the Emperor of Germany, and the insults offered to the King on the occasion of his visit to Paris, has assumed a serious aspect.

It was predicted that there would be a panic on the Bourse, as a consequence of the unsettled feeling here as to the outcome of the affair. The various members of the House of Hapsburg are known to be very tenacious of their dignity and sensitive to any insult offered to their scions, and as the youthful King married a cousin of the Emperor of Austria, the head of that house, the Austrian Government, is maintaining a resentful attitude, and it is feared the episode will lead to serious complications between France and Austria.

It is stated that the Pope expresses deep regret at the situation. Germany will probably hold aloof from any complications arising out of the difficulty.

President Grey's son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, a Deputy from Indre Et Loire, is suspected of having incited the demonstration against King Alfonso on Saturday, and it is reported that the President held a stormy interview with his son-in-law, which resulted in M. Wilson being sent to Italy on a semi-official mission with a view of removing one possible cause of irritation to the Spanish Government.

MEMOIRS OF A KING.

An Erie Youth Wants \$1,000 for a Book Worth \$1.50.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 3.—Three years ago an Associated Press dispatch from Louisville, Ky., stated that an agent of the British government was negotiating with a lawyer of that city for the delivery of a book, for every copy of which one thousand pounds reward was offered by the Crown. The book was the "Memoirs of George IV.," containing startling relations of the life of that licentious monarch, and containing alleged proofs that an obscure person ought to be wearing the crown of England. The memoirs were printed in 1832, and a war of extermination was waged against it by the royal family. The Louisville lawyer's copy was presumed to be the last extant, but a few days ago Mr. George Watts, a naturalized citizen of North East, near here, while searching an old newspaper file for legal notice came upon the Associated Press dispatch, and remembered that he had purchased the memoirs and brought them to the States in 1831. Ransacking an old trunk he unearthed the book and has donated the prize to a portage, John Firsch, of Erie, a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association, who mailed a letter to Mr. Gladstone informing him of the recovery.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

A Salt Sydnate and Its Proposed Undertaking.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston capitalists have organized to pipe, if practicable, the brine of the new salt fields of Western New York to the coal fields on the Lehigh Valley, with the object of utilizing the large banks of coal dust now practically useless in evaporating the brine into salt. The proposed works will be on a mammoth scale, and by doing away with the expense of coal they hope to secure a monopoly in salt by low prices. The directors are in New York inquiring into the possibility of the project. The have summoned A. B. Ensign from Warsaw to compute the expense of a pipe line of 200 miles in length. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has offered its lands if favorable. How the company would avoid the discoloration of the brine by rust is not known. Salt men here deride the scheme as impracticable.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

A Threatened Suit That Will Hardly Materialize.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 3.—The chances are that Charles C. Houston, who was tarred and feathered in July in Trumbull will never bring his threatened suit against his persecutors. Some time ago he said that he heard that he would not get justice from a Trumbull jury, and so thinks a suit would be unavailing. State Attorney Fessenden said that a gentleman living in Trumbull had written to him stating that Houston did not want to institute a suit and that the Grand Juror Anson Hall did not desire to issue any warrants. The complaints against the five persons that Houston complains of were made out some time ago by the State Attorney, but have not been signed by the Grand Juror. Mr. Fessenden declares that if this be the case he will bring the matter up in the Superior Court and have it fully investigated.

Looking After Their Employees.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has opened its house for the accommodation of men employed on the freight trains, which has been erected within the past year on the line of the railroad at Fifty-second street at a cost of \$10,000. It is only intended as a temporary stopping place for the men while away from their homes. The house comprises sleeping rooms, a reading room, a library and smoking room. There is also a room where applicants for positions on freight trains are examined as to their sight, hearing and faculty for distinguishing colors.